The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,699.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
Three Months "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 8 0
Second do	" 2
Third do	" 2 8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
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on the Native Languages, double the above

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BAGDAD, 1,671 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Ballwood, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 18th October 1873, at 4 P.M.

	October 1873.		October 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	18	Leave Tuticorin	26
" Beypore	19	" Colombo	27
" Vingorla	19	" Galle	28
" Goa	20	" Negapatam	30
" Carwar	20		Nov.
" Mangalore	21	" Madras	2
" Cannanore	21	" Coconada	4
" Tellicherry	22	" Vizagapatam	5
" Calicut	23	" Bimlipatam	6
" Beypore	23	" Gopalpore	7
" Cochin	24	" False Point	7
" Alleppy	24	Arrive CALCUTTA	9

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which leave fortnightly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GHAUBUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIREE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

	Oct. 1873.		Oct. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave BUSREH	29
" Kurrachee	14	" Fao	29
" Gwadur	15	" Koweit	30
" Muscat	17	" Bushire	31
" Bunder Abbas	19		Nov.
" Linga	21	" Linga	5
" Bahrein	23	" Bunder Abbas	7
" Bushire	23	" Muscat	9
" Fao	25	" Gwadur	13
" Mahomerah	25	" Kurrachee	14
Arrive BUSREH	26	Arrive BOMBAY	17

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on Monday, the 10th October 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Cotton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th October 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th October 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 868 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 13th October 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAMER TO ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY, Limited, will DESPATCH the Steam Ship "CALCUTTA," 863 tons, 120 H.P., Commander HENDERSON, on FRIDAY, the 24th October, at 4 P.M., for Aden and Zanzibar. For Freight and Passage apply to the Undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry

Boats ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurmutur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 8

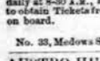
The Rewas and Dhurmutur Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurmutur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Medows Street, Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Steamer TEBE, 2,680 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 16th October 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£60	£19-0
To Port Said	£20	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Fenkay, Elphinstone Circle, 15th September 1873.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!!

RUST PREVENTED.

DOLLOND'S Nickle-plated STEEL SPECTACLES, to prevent Rusting, are now being made especially for India, with GLASSES of ALL SHADES, from 7s. 6d. each.

DOLLOND'S Pocket Aneroids, £3 3s. and £3 10s.

Field Glasses, Telescopes, Prismatic Compasses, &c., &c.

1, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

N.B.—Goods can now be sent by Indian Parcel Post for 1s. 6d. per lb.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly all the Natives of India travelling in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 6th October, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. BEHAR, (1,723 Tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain W. E. Dundas, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. P. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th September 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 7th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ZAMBESI, (2,422 tons and 400 H.P.,) Capt. G. F. Cates, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and having also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 4th October.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd September 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows:—

PESHAWUR	3,782 Tons,	September 25th, to Calcutta,
AUSTRALIA	3,648 Tons,	October 2nd, to Bombay,
PEKIN	3,777 Tons,	" 9th, to Calcutta,
DECCAN	3,124 Tons,	" 16th, to Bombay,
MIRZAPORE	3,762 Tons,	" 23rd, to Calcutta,
KHEDIVE	3,742 Tons,	" 30th, to Bombay,
DELHI	2,178 Tons,	November 6th, to Calcutta,

And others to follow:

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS	£95
SECOND CLASS	£55

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th September 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms:—

4 cases white ground prints.
2 " colored saree.
1 " T. red scarfs.
1 " alpaca umbrellas of various sizes.
1 " linen cloths.
3 " white and yellow false pearls.
3 " printed scarfs.
7 " white shirtings.
6 " grey dhoties 10 yards 43 inches.
6 " do.

On account of the concerned—

100 iron blocks with 1 2 and 3 sheaves.

By Order of Messrs. Dunjeebhoy Barunjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Abdoola Hajee Ahmed ex S.S. Bavarian.

H.D. B. & Co.—39—41, 47—2 bales water twist No. 30's.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN FIRST AND SECOND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, at the Mazagon Darookhana Bunder:—

About 100 Tons 1st Class Teak Squares.
" 200 Tons 2nd Class "

in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD and Co.

Bombay, 6th October 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property, at or near the Bhendy Bazaar Road, without the Fort of Bombay.

On MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at the instruction of the Mortgagee Mr. Pestonjee Mahomed, on account and at the risk of Meeran Sulleman Lafer the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 26th day of August, 1872, the undermentioned landed property viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendarees land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, upper storied large dwelling-house and out-houses standing thereon, situate at Forbes Street within the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement 726 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Burjorjee Ruttonjee Cooper, on the west by the Bake house Lane, on the north by the Forbes street, and on the south by a passage, and which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under Nos. 8, 23 and 26, and which said houses were formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under Nos. 6, 7, and 8, and now in Nos. 10, 11, and 12, and together with the said piece of land were formerly and are now in the occupation of Mr. Byramjee Muncherjee and other tenants.

Lot No. 2.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and defendants or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or part of three wheels called Rauhill with several buildings, stables and sheds thereon, standing, situate at Girgaum near now called Breach Candy road without the Fort, in the subdistrict of Bh deshwur, containing by admeasurement 17,840 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the Fanushwady or the range or chawl of buildings belonging to Juggunath Jewanjee, on or towards the west by the house of the late Wassodew Wessoonathjee and Mahadew Wessoonathjee, and several other houses belonging to the different persons, on or towards the south by the house of Govind Jewanjee, and on or towards the south by the Narewady, which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under No. 1 of Division and ten, and which said buildings, stables, and sheds are assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under Nos. 573, 5 4, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, and 589, and together with the said piece of ground were formerly and are now in the occupation of Bhawoo Trimbuck and other tenents.

Lot No. 3.

All the estate and interest of the above named plaintiff and defendants or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or part with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses and hereditaments situate at Dadur near the Railway Station or Mahim road in the subdistrict of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 6,832 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a batty field of Dossabhoy Eduljee, on the west by an oar of Dossay Bhaoolji, deceased, on the north by a batty field of Bhawoo Dwarkajee, and on the south by the Mahim road, and which said piece of land is registered in the book of the Collector of land Revenue under No. 364 of Pensun and ten and which said dwell ng house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 392 standing in the name of Hamdoo Zeeba and together with the said piece of ground formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Gunput Morojee and Narayen Morojee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Narrow Pandurang, Attorney for the plaintiff, Lockshibhoy Mahomed, on account and at the risk of Meeran Sulleman Lafer the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 26th day of August, 1872, the undermentioned landed property viz:—

All that piece or parcel of fazendarees land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, upper storied large dwelling-house and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Island of Bombay, fronting on the east side of Bhendy Bazaar or Parell Road, in the subdistrict of Parell, in the subdistrict of Sewree, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 105, containing by admeasurement 101 one hundred and three square yards or thereabout, and bounded on the east by the compound wall of the court of Agra Khan, on the west by the said Bhendy Bazaar or Parell Road, on the north by the house of Merwanjee Cowasjee Shroff, and on the south by the house of Meeman cullman Esq and Esas Sullimon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale reference may be made to the undersigned at their offices No. 13 Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A quantity of best Port Wine, 1 Grape, by Payne & Co.
Ditto ditto 2 Grapes, ditto
Ditto ditto 3 Grapes, ditto
Few Boxes of Pinet Castillon Brandy.
Few Dozens Beer, in quarts and pints.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th October 1873.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

NO. 12 APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 P.M. Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the undermentioned goods, viz:—

Pier and side tables, writing tables, single and double folding screens, toilet glasses, drawing and dining room chairs, couches, large size bedstead, single light hanging argand lamps, pictures, dressing and wash-hand tables, plated tea sets, curry dishes, plated spoons and forks, cutlery, table linen, lamps &c., &c.

Glassware, consisting of liquer, wine, champagne and wine water glasses, pickle and cruet frames, and coffee cups, dinner set, crockery ware, &c., &c.

Also a quantity of Grey and coloured piece goods, such as Shirtings, Madapolums, Jaconets, T. cloths, Chintz, Dhoties &c. &c.

On account and risk of Munjee Canjee.
1 case containing 6 iron swinging cradles.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th October 1873.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the directions contained in the decretal order made by the High Court of Bombay bearing date the 28th day of April 1873, in Suit No. 1357 of 1866 wherein Lucksmibai, widow of Ramchunder Morojee the Plaintiff, and Gunput Morojee, Narayen Morojee and Satyabhamabai widow of the late Venayek Morojee are Defendants, the following immoveable properties will be put up for sale in three lots by public auction on Monday the 6th, Tuesday the 7 h, and Wednesday the 8th of October next respectively at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon of each day on the respective premises by Messrs. SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co., Auctioneers.

Lot No. 1.

All the estate and interest of the above named plaintiff and defendants or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses and out-houses standing thereon, situate at Forbes street within the Fort of Bombay in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement 726 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Burjorjee Ruttonjee Cooper, on the west by the Bake house Lane, on the north by the Forbes street, and on the south by a passage, and which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under Nos. 8, 23 and 26, and which said houses were formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under Nos. 6, 7, and 8, and now in Nos. 10, 11, and 12, and together with the said piece of land were formerly and are now in the occupation of Mr. Byramjee Muncherjee and other tenants.

Lot No. 2.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and defendants or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or part of three wheels called Rauhill with several buildings, stables and sheds thereon, standing, situate at Girgaum now called Breach Candy road without the Fort, in the subdistrict of Bh deshwur, containing by admeasurement 17,840 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the Fanushwady or the range or chawl of buildings belonging to Juggunath Jewanjee, on or towards the west by the house of the late Wassodew Wessoonathjee and Mahadew Wessoonathjee, and several other houses belonging to the different persons, on or towards the south by the house of Govind Jewanjee, and on or towards the south by the Narewady, which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under No. 1 of Division and ten, and which said buildings, stables, and sheds are assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under Nos. 573, 5 4, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, and 589, and together with the said piece of ground were formerly and are now in the occupation of Bhawoo Trimbuck and other tenents.

Lot No. 3.

All the estate and interest of the above named plaintiff and defendants or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or part with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses and hereditaments situate at Dadur near the Railway Station or Mahim road in the subdistrict of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 6,832 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a batty field of Dossabhoy Eduljee, on the west by an oar of Dossay Bhaoolji, deceased, on the north by a batty field of Bhawoo Dwarkajee, and on the south by the Mahim road, and which said piece of land is registered in the book of the Collector of land Revenue under No. 364 of Pensun and ten and which said dwell ng house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 392 standing in the name of Hamdoo Zeeba and together with the said piece of ground formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Gunput Morojee and Narayen Morojee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Narrow Pandurang, Attorney for the plaintiff, Lockshibhoy Mahomed, on account and at the risk of Meeran Sulleman Lafer the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 26th day of August, 1872, the undermentioned landed property viz:—

All that piece or parcel of fazendarees land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, upper storied large dwelling-house and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Island of Bombay, fronting on the east side of Bhendy Bazaar or Parell Road, in the subdistrict of Parell, in the subdistrict of Sewree, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 105, containing by admeasurement 101 one hundred and three square yards or thereabout, and bounded on the east by the compound wall of the court of Agra Khan, on the west by the said Bhendy Bazaar or Parell Road, on the north by the house of Merwanjee Cowasjee Shroff, and on the south by the house of Meeman cullman Esq and Esas Sullimon.

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Ditto ditto 2 Grapes, ditto
Ditto ditto 3 Grapes, ditto
Few Boxes of Pinet Castillon Brandy.
Few Dozens Beer, in quarts and pints.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th October 1873.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

FOR

KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,

BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Books on application. Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE"—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

All Orders must be sent through an English House or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at No. 2, Bake House Lane, Fort.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of J. Moon, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glassware, dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, plated dwarf, such as set of dish covers, curry di hes, ice pitcher, bread basket, cruet, pickle and liqueur frames, salver, tea tray, a mahogany case containing set of plated spoons and forks, cutlery, &c., carved blackwood furniture, such as round and camp dining table, side boards, dining room chairs, round, pier work, and writing tables, conversation couches, easy and drawing room chairs, chiffoniers, bamboo, whatnots, screens, & iron treasury chest, table, hanging, single and double light argand lamps, carpets, pictures, flower vases and table ornaments, iron four post bedstead, camp cots, child's cradle, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, trunks, &c.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, boat Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a first class rosewood semi-grand piano, by Collard and Collard, a handsome English-built Barouche, a pair of Fast-trotting Bay Australian Horses, 14 hs, &c., at No. 172, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sub it to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of J. E. Bodger, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BYCULLA, BELLASIS ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Cowasjee Nowrojee Lamma, and Jaijee, widow of the late Pecrooshaw Nowrojee Lamma, the Mortgagors, the following landed properties, viz.:—

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, upper storied large dwelling-house and 6 large stables for horses standing thereon, situate at Bellasis Road, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 32, containing by admeasurement 1167 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, and bounded on the east and west by the property of the late Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Lamma, on the north by the vacant ground Lot No. 4, and on the south by the Bellasis Junction Road, and in part in the occupation of Government Telegraph Branch Office on the ground floor at Rs. 30 per month, and upstairs tenant at Rs. 65 per month, yielding the monthly rental of Rs. 95.

Lot No. 3.

On FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., at Byculla Bellasis Road.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground, together with the messuage, or large upper storied dwelling-house, cookhouse, compound and 5 large sheds for stables standing thereon, situate at Bellasis Road, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mazagon, and assessed by the collector of assessment under Nos. 29, 30, and 31, containing by admeasurement 3,671 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Nowrojee Nowanjee Lamma, on the west by the property of Cassumbhoy Nathu, Esq., on the north by the Jewish Burial Ground, and on the south by the Bellasis Junction Road—monthly rental Rs. 165.

Lot No. 4.

On FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of open vacant Fazendaree ground situate at Bellasis Road, without the Fort, in the subdis rict of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 757 7-9 square yards or the same more or less, and bounded on the east on the vacant ground of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamma of lot No. 1, on the west by the property of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamma of Lot No. 3, on the north by the Jewish synagogue, and on the south by the property of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamma of lot No. 2.

Lot No. 5.

On FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 5 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or upper-storied large dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Bellasis Road, without the Fort, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 23 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 541, containing by admeasurement 291 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, more or less, and bounded on the east by the house of Bhudwan Dyaram Carpenter, on the west by the property of Hamabai, widow of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamma, on the south by Tank Street, and on the north by the said Bellasis Road.

Lot No. 6, at Mahim, on the Spot, valuable Garden with Cocoanut Trees, &c.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground or cart or plantations with a garden and a large well containing two wheels, called or known by the name of Dhaskepoodi situate in the Mahim Wood, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6182 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 381, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the cart of Dadabai Bungalee on or towards the west by the public lane, on or towards the north by the cart of Bundoo Cassura, on or towards the south by the public lane.

Lot No. 7, at Mahim, at Seashore, on the Spot. Valuable ground with Cocoanut Trees and 5 Huts.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of ground, with or plantation, containing one wheel, called or known by the name of Veera, situate in the Mahim Wood, in the Island of Bombay, fronting on the sea side, containing by admeasurement 3,707 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 351, and bounded as follows:—on the east by the cart of Mrs. Mary Ellis & Sons, Executrix of Luxman Govindjee, deceased, on the west by the seashore, on the north by the cart of Bapoojee Turboo, on the south by the public lane.

On TUESDAY the 14th instant, at 4 P.M. at their rooms.

All that piece or parcel of ground called Varga, in the City of Poona in Nunaspait, Collector's No. and bounded as follows, viz. is to say on the east by the Christian Chapel and Tolaram's hay stack, on the west by Balooram bin Estharam Mocher, on the north by the Government ground rented to one Bhaw Gawrana, on the south a small passage and by admeasurement 1 acre and 38 goontas.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th October 1873.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

(BOMBAY AND SIMLA)

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

LORD AND LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA,

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB,

THE MAHARAJAHS OF

JEYPORE, PUTTIALA, BARODA, CASHMERE, VIZIANAGRAM, AND GWALIOR.

Vienna Exhibition, a diploma of honour and a medal have been awarded to our Agents, Messrs. H. Grandjean & Co., for Chronometers and Watches.

SILVER WATCHES	from Rs.	20 to Rs. 130
GOLD WATCHES	"	50 to 3,000
CLOCKS	"	15 to 150
MUSICAL BOXES	"	15 to 300

JEWELLERY—A large selection.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN AND CAREFULLY MADE.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,

Hummum Street, Bombay.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

33 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £260 to £350.
27 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £476 to £610.
55 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £860 to £1,040.
&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The launches may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD

YARROW & HEDLEY,

Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when required. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. I attribute my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

THE BEST HOTEL ON THE HILL.

JEEWANJEE & CO., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former Seasons, beg to intimate that the Hotel is now open.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest Bungalow on Matheran

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 4TH OCTOBER.

EXCHANGE on London remains unaltered, and not much business offering.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10 13/16d. to 27/32d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 11d.
Documents, do.	1s. 11 1/8d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10 9/16d.
Credit do.	1s. 10 13/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 7/8d. to 15/16d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 10 16/16d. to 1s. 10 11/32d.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight	99⅛ to 5/16.
Do demand	100⅛ to 100 3/16.
On Madras 30 days' sight	99⅛
Do. demand	99 15/16
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight	224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

There is very little doing. Prices being the same.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110⅛
Four-½ half per cent.	106 3/8
Four per cent.	104⅛
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture I ss 1, 1866-67	103⅛
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113½
Do. Do. Market Rate	112½
New 4 per cent Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand		4½ per cent
Fixed Loans on do.	to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do. do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize		7½ ,,
Cash Credit do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do. do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. do.		7½ ,,
Bank Bills		6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper		8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-9-0
Carolus	200
Mexican Dollars	232
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Lea	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 999 touch	16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

SATURDAY EVENING.

THERE is still very little business doing. Volkart's next steamer for Genoa and Marseilles has been filled up with gingelly seeds, &c., at £2-10 to £2-12-6 per ton. The P. & O. have arranged to convey from Aden the cargo of the wrecked steamer Azales, so that there is only a limited amount of available space in the Company's steamers leaving this month.

London	Cotton	No ships.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 3s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabolams	£2 0s. 0d.
	Oair bills	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 17s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£2 15s. 0d.
Trieste		£2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool		£2 15s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£2 12s. 6d.
	Cotton	£2 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cottons	Rs. 29 per ton.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

SATURDAY, 4TH OCTOBER.

MODERATE inquiry for Bank of Bombay 21st issue, at rates quoted. Spinning shares closed firm. Press shares continue neglected.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
150,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	94
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,415
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	765
1,000	500	100	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	202½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	275
40,000	2511	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	(5) m.
40,000	200	all	2½ p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	117½ xd
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

----	420	318 2/3	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	228
----	420	159 1/3	do.	Do. New 420 Shares	126
----	420	63 107	do.	Ditto	
----	4100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
----	418	196 5/1	d.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co	1,330
2,000	100	all	Nil.	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld.	87
150	2,000	2,000	30 p.c.	Mazagon Land	810
6,000	1, 0	all	15 p.c.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	405

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	870
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co	500
260	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	215
150	12,000	(1,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co	6,600
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co	900
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New	225
100	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	700
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
1,500	1,850	all	60	Colaba Press Co	4,400
351	9,000	all	250 p.c.	East India Press Co	2,700
150	8,000	all	500	Fort Press Co	5,600
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	425
300	1,000	all	70 p.c.	French Press Co	710
200	6,000	5,000	225 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,000
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	800
200	400	350	42½ p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	600
120	2,500	all	125 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co	600
400	850	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co	565
186	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,675
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
156	850	all	80 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	857
450	1,000	all	90 p.c.*	Volkart United Press Co.	850 xd

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

627	1,250	all	112½	Alexandra Spinning	1,370
5 0	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,665
800	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,800
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,250
1,500	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	255
2,500	2,000	all	50 p.c.	Dharumsey Spinning	1,600
750	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Great Eastern	2,275
752	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,155
2,500	1,000	all	75 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,345 xd
900	1,000	s	100 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,235 xd
800	2,500	all	150 p.c.	Oriental	3,425
480	2,500	400	100 p.c.	Royal	1,500
504	1,000	1 all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,325

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

----	2,500	1,500	100 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,390
1,000	50	11	4 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	100
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	12 ps.	Mechanics B'd'g Co.	25
2,000	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	425
2,000	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
----	95	19½	...	Bank of China
----	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
----	...	...	...	East India Bank
----	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
----	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

THE market on Saturday closed steady without change in prices. The following sales have taken place on Saturday :—

900	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs.	Rs.	4	4	0
500	,,	,,	,,	40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs.	,,	4	4	9
500	,,	,,	,,	40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs.	,,	4	4	0
1,000	,,	,,	,,	40 in. 39 yds. 7½ lbs.	,,	5	8	6
1,500	,,	,,	,,	40 in. 39 yds. 8½ lbs.	,,	5	11	0
1,200	,,	,,	Mada'lams	32 in. 24 yds. 3 lbs.	,,	2	2	6
1,000	,,	,,	T. Cloths	29 in. 24 yds. 4 lbs.	,,	2	8	0

COTTON.

Reuter's telegram of the 4th reports the Liverpool Market as closing strong, with Surats dull, and quotes Dhollerah at 6d. per lb. There is no change in prices. Sales amount to 15,000 bales, of which 2,500 were Surats, and of which 4,000 were on account of speculation and for exports. The market here closed steady, with an advance of one rupee per candy in prices. The following are closing rates :—

Comrawuttee	Rs. 194 to Rs. 196
Akola	,, 198 to ,, 202
Broach, M. G.	,, 200 to ,, 206
Bholera & Bhownugger	,, 193 to ,, 196
Sawgimed	,, 200 to ,, 202
Compta	,, 182 to ,, 184

The following purchases were on Saturday effected by European firms :—

30 candies	Bhownugger	Rs. 194½ to Rs. 197
50 ,,	Khandesh	,, 188
25 ,,	Kirkee	,, 209

YARNS.

5,000 lbs.	Mule Nos. 20's at 10½	as per lb.
3,000 lbs.	Water ,, 30's at 10½	,, ,,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Baghdad (s)	Bellwood	Calcutta, September 9.
	Bonclova (s)	Anderson	Shield, August 30.
	Futte Salam	Halliday	Mauritius, Sept. 7.
5	Indus (s)	Stewart	Hongkong, Sept. 13
	Winged Hunter	Small	Liverpool, June 17.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	British Nation	Carnell	Calcutta.
	Satara (s)	Johnson	Madras and Calcutta.
	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Cutch and Coast.
	Pehlwan (s)	Teasdale	Catch.
	Asia (s)	Gray	Coast and Calcutta.

The ship Parkfield, Anderson, to Diamond Island, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The ship Arundale, to Calcutta and Coast, was entered out for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
1	Cora Linn	Stiven	Rio deJaneiro, July 31.
	Orchis (s)	Lucas	Liverpool, August 8.
	Peri	Hurst	Point de Galle, Sept. 19.
	Alice Vennard	Humphrey	North Shields, April 30.
2	Barque of India	Nacoda	Muscat, August 30.

GALLE.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.		
1	Bangalore	Australia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.		
1	Hindostan (s)	Suez.
	Malacca (s)	Calcutta.
2	Caldera	Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.		
1	Oriental (s)	Rangoon.
2	Hindostan (s)	Calcutta.
	Meinam (s)	Galle.

DAILY IMPORTS.—4TH OCTOBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Corinna, s., 42 cases paper, Peel, Cassels and Co'; 1,000 bundles iron sheets, 450 bundles rod iron, 499 bundles iron hoops, and 100 boxes tin plates, Abdoolrehmon Sallemahomed; 320 bundles and 4,750 bars iron, Heptoolla Allibhoy & Co.

Muriel, s., 50 kegs sulphur rolls, Mahomedally Noorbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Lady Lawrence, 127 cases window glasses, 1 case iron safes, and 6 casks hard paint, Fazulally Moosabhoy.

Timor, s., 3 cases paper, Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntock; 11 cases paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 25 bottles quicksilver, Mornarjee Nathu; 80 cases candles, 21 cases oilmanstores, 5 cases bacon, 2 cases currant, and 2 cases boots and shoes, Bomonjee Manockee Punthuckey; 3 cases boots, Pestonjee Cursetjee Cama; 132 casks beer, M. and E. Bejunjee; 52 kegs iron nails, Fazulally Moosabhoy; 100 cases yellow metal sheets, W. Nicol and Co.; 2 cases dye, H. D. Fisher and Co.; 10 casks brass wire, Cassoom Abdoolrehman; 25 drum turpentine, M. M. Mody and Co. 6 cases ham, Jemsetjee Framjee; 36 cases slates, A. Salmon & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Tebe, s., 8 cases beer, B. Brandenburg and Co.; 2 cases dye, M. Jaitha.

FROM CONSTANTINOPLE

Tebe, s., 54 packages Glassware, V. Futtehboy.

FROM GENOA.

Persia, s., 5 cases brandy, The L. A. and A. Co.; 76 cases brandy, Eduljee Cursetjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—4TH OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Muriel, s., 8 bales wool, Faizullabhoy Cassumbhoy; 7 bales hides, Sheikoor Futtahboy; 8 bales hides, Khakhedboy Nanse; 21 bales hides, Cassumbhoy Nanjee; 31 bales cotton, Govindjee Valloo; 10 cases cigars, and 41 bales hides, The E. L. S. and F. Agency.

Behar, s., 32 bales wool, Carsondass Nensy.

Tebe, s., 200 bags wheat, Jehanghirjee Burjorjee; 400 bags wheat, Hajee Allarachia Hajee Essac; 3 bags wheat, S. Tyebjee and Co.; 21 bales hides, Stearns, Hobart and Co.; 35 bales wool Nundram Bheghroo.

FOR LONDON

Behar, s., 1 bundle and 170 pieces E. teeth, Morarjee Ludha; 33 bundles E. teeth, Remtoola Goolammahomed.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tebe, s., 30 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stenart & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Behar, s., 4 packages silk, H. A. Bebany.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi, s., 46 bales twist, Nursey Kessowjee and Co.; 19 bales cotton waste, Mc warjee Mancekjee and Co.; 50 bundles sharkfins, and 8 bags bedlium, Gowahboy Shamjee; 115 bundles sharkfins, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 250 bundles sharkfins, Allana Munjee and Co.; 100 bundles sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram; 48 bales cotton, Jairaj Peerbhoy; 14½ chests opium, Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubib; 8 chests opium, Merwanjee Mancekjee and Co.; 63 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 20½ chests opium, Sookhdayal Bhoordmull; 11 chests opium, Thakuridass Sewsan till; 12 chests opium, Guneshdass Sobhagmull; 3½ chests opium, Rajarimull Nursingdass.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Zambesi, s., 5 chests opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 20 chests opium, B. and A. Hormusjee; 4 chests opium, Goolraj Singaney; 16 chests opium, Ramsook Premsook; 6 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 2.

Wright, Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, on duty, from Poona.

Marshall, Captain, 4th Rifles, to join, from Poona.

OCTOBER 3.

Wilkins, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Belgaum.

Argus, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Fort William.

OCTOBER 4.

O'Brine, Surgeon Major, Bengal Royal Artillery, on leave, from Meerut.

Cooper, Quarter Master, Madras 43rd Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Cawnpore.

DEPARTURE—OCTOBER 3.

Marshall, Captain, 4th Rifles, to join, to Baroda.

OCTOBER 4.

D'Altera, Surgeon Major, Army Medical Department, on duty, to Mhow.

Maclaverty, Captain, Madras Royal Artillery, to join, to Nagpore.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, October 1.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

With reference to the retirement of Mr R P Jenkins, Commr of Patna, announced in the *Gazette* of the 24th Sept last, the Lt-Govr must express his sense of the loss to the service of an officer who has so long and so efficiently presided with much tact and judgment over the affairs of this very large and important division, comprising a great variety of interests.

Mr Charles Deslandes Church Wm cr is appointed to be an Asst to the Mag and Collr of Moorshedabad, and is vested with the powers of a Mag of the first class. Mr Winter will officiate as Joint-Mag of the second grade.

Mr William Henry Maffett Gun, Asst Mag and Collr, Pooree, in charge of Khoordah, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Cuttack, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved at Khoordah by Mr W C Taylor.

Mr Charles Arthur Kelly C A, is appointed to officiate as a Joint-Mag and Depy Collr of the first grade in Pubna from the date of his relief by Mr T P Bignold.

Mr John Frederick Brown to be Judge of Cuttack in the second grade, but to continue to officiate in the first grade of Judges.

Mr Henry Wallis Alexander to be a Mag and Collr of the first grade.

Mr Frederick Barnes Pescock to be a Mag and Collr of the first grade.

Mr James Sutherland Drummond to be a Mag and Collr of the third grade, but to continue to officiate in the second grade.

Mr Charles Bazett Gurrett to be a Mag and Collr of the fourth grade, but to continue to officiate as Judge of the second grade at Dacca, until further orders.

Mr John Roxwell to be a Joint-Mag and Depy Collr of the first grade, but to continue to officiate as Depy Commsr of the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr Reginald Pocock to be a Joint-Mag and Depy Collr of the second grade.

Mr William Sutherland Wells to officiate as a Mag and Collr of the first grade from the 1st July to the date on which his substantive appointment to that grade takes effect, viz., the 30th Sept. 1873.

Mr J Beams officiated as a Mag and Collr of the first grade from the 1st July last to the date on which he took charge of the office of Commsr of Orissa.

The following arrangements have been made from the 30th Sept 1873, the date of Mr R F Jenkins' retirement :—

Mr Steuart Colvin Bayley to be Commsr of the Patna Division.

Mr Alexander Abercrombie to be Commsr of the Dacca Division.

Mr William James Money, C S I, to be Judge of the second grade in Mymensing, but to continue to officiate in the first grade of Judges.

Mr William Sutherland Wells to be Mag and Collr of the first grade in Furreedpore.

Mr Francis James Alexander to be a Magis and Collr of the third grade, but to continue to officiate in the second grade.

Mr John Geoghegan to be a Magis and Collr of the fourth grade, but to continue to officiate as a Secretary to the Board of Revenue until further orders.

Mr James O'Kinealy is appointed to officiate as Supt and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, during the absence on leave of Mr F R Cockerell, or until further orders.

Mr Frederick William Joseph Rees, B A., is allowed the usual subsidiary leave from the 20th inst, the day following the date of his arrival at Bomby on his return from furlough, to enable him to join his appointment at the 24-Pergunnahs, to which district he has, under separ te order s of this date, been appointed.

Mr Frederick William Joseph Rees, B A., s appointed to be an Asst to the Magis and Collr of the 24-Pergunnahs, and to officiate as a Joint-Magis and Depy Collr of he first grade. Mr Rees is vested with the powers of a Magis of the first class.

Mr Samuel Charles Hampton Depy Magis and Depy Collr, Rampore Haut, is allowed privilege leave for two months, under Section 18, Chapter VI of the Civil Lea e Code, from the date he may be relieved of the charge of the sub-division. Mr Hampton is to make over to Rampore, and will join his appointment in that district on the expiry of his leave.

Mr John Chamberlain Williamson, Depy Magis and Depy Collr, Malda, is appointed to have charge of the Sub-Division of Rampore Haut, and vested with the powers of a Magis, second class, in Rampore Haut, Beerbhoom and Moorshedabad.

Mr Frank Robert Stanley Collier is appointed to officiate as Cant Magis of Dum-Dum and Judge of the Court of Small Causes of that Cantonment during the absence of Capt Hopkinson on other duty, or until further orders.

Surg-Maj Francis Norridge Macnamara, M D, Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, and Chemical Examiner to Govt, is allowed one month's privilege leave from the 26th inst, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

Surg Henry Cayley, Civil Surg of Cuttack, is allowed one month's privilege leave under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, from the 15th Nov 1873, or any other date on which he may take it.

Mr Charles Jennins is appointed to be a member of the District Road Committee in the Sylhet District.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS

Fort St. George Gazette, September 30, 1873.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg Christopher Lloyd, M D, to act as Supt of the Jail at Calicut, without prejudice to his other duties, during the absence of Surg W H Roberts on privilege leave, or until further orders—with effect from 2nd July 1873.

Captain A N Pearse, R A, Acting Commissary of Ordnance 3rd Class, in temporary charge of the Arsenal, Fort St George, to act as Superintendent of Stationery, without prejudice to his other duties during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel L F C Thomas, R A, on privilege leave, or until further orders—with effect from the 15th September 1873.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain Kenneth James Loch Mackenzie, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Ellichpore, to be a Lay Trustee of the Church at Ellichpore.

The Right Reverend the Bishop has appointed the Reverend William Wright Gilbert Cooper, M A., to be his Domestic Chaplain.

Under Section 9 of "The Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872," the undermentioned persons have been licensed to grant Certificates of Marriage between Native Christians :—

The Reverend J K Poulson of the American Lutheran Mission, Rajahmundry.

The Reverend William Hill, Baptist Missionary, Berhampore

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt A I Maclaverty, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance 3rd Class, to act as Commissary of Ordnance 2nd Class, vice Smith, acting 1st Class Commissary of Ordnance, and during the absence on leave to Europe of Col R Cadell, or until further orders.

Capt A N Pearse, R A, to act as Consy of Ord 3rd class, during the absence on leave to Europe of Major E F Ouchterlony, or until further orders.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Lieut-Col H M Norris, Infantry Wing Officer 20th Regiment Native Infantry, on furlough, on private affairs for one year, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

Capt C Mottett, Genl List, Quarter Master 41st Regiment Native Infantry, on furlough on medical certificate for twenty-four months, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

Capt H W Wood, Royal (Madras) Engineers, Executive Engineer, on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, from date of embarkation.

Capt J McMullin, S C, on furlough on medical certificate for six months, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

Col A Stewart, Inspr-Genl of Ordnance and Magazines, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, from the 4th October 1873, or date of departure, Lieut-Col N G Campbell, Royal Artillery, Acting Deputy Inspr-Genl of Ordnance and Magazines, will conduct the duties of the Office during Col Stewart's absence.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval :—

Infantry General List.

Lieut R G Newbolt, 105th Foot, to have the position of Captain, vice Thorpe, Cadre 27th N I deceased. Dated 18th Sep 1873.

The following promotion is made in the P W Dep't, with effect from the 20th Sept 1873.

Ensign and Deputy Assistant Commissary John Haddock, to be Assistant Commissary, to complete the Establishment.

The services of Surgeon C Little, M D, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, for appointment to the Officiating Medical charge of the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

The following List received from the India Office is published :—

No 12, dated 29th August 1873.

List of Military Officers of the Madras Establishment, permitted to return to duty, granted extensions of leave, or allowed to retire from the service, &c.

Permitted to return.

Lieutenant-Colonel T S Hawks, Captain H I Lo gard, A I Maclaverty, A J Howes, C Curtis, and T E Byng.

Granted Extensions of leave.

Captains W Freeth, 2 months; J R C Bradford, 3 months; C A Sim, RE., 3 months; and Surgeons Major J P Nash, 6 months—Sick Certificate.

Retirement. Veterinary Surgeon J Thacker, 19th Aug 1873.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date	Mail. closes.	Arrival.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Oct. 6	5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 6	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee	,, 10	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 18	4-30 P.M.	...	5 P.M.
China	,, 7	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 6	5-30 P.M.	...	6 30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 27	5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pice.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pice.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	7 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	,, 7	Monday	Nov. 24
,,	,, 13	,,	Dec. 1
,,	,, 20	,,	,, 8
,,	,, 27	,,	,, 15
Nov.	3	,,	,, 22
,,	,, 10	,,	,, 29
,,	,, 17		

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	Oct. 7	Tuesday	Dec.
,,	,, 21	,,	,, 13
,,	Nov. 4	,,	,, 30
,,	,, 18	,,	Jan. 16

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year :—

Saturday	Oct. 18	Saturday	Nov. 15
		,,	Dec. 13

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.		*Supplemental dates.*	
Monday	Oct. 27	Monday	Oct. 6
,,	Nov. 24	,,	Nov. 3
,,	Dec. 22	,,	Dec. 1
,,		,,	,, 29

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Mails will be despatched as under :—

Monday	Oct. 27	Monday	Nov. 24

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
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Bombay Market Report—Freight Report—Bombay Bill and Stock Lists—Banks—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c.—Government Securities—Weekly Statements of the New Bank of Bombay, and G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Prices Current.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
ADVERTISEMENTS.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing :—

Latest Telegrams.
Weekly Commercial Letters.
Turf News and Club Gossips.
Military Items.
The Army.
The Navy.

THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a decidable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in a similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily edition of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen; and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sentinel*.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription

learns from a reliable source that Sir Bartle Frere, late Governor of Bombay, has expressed his desire to give his evidence before the Indian Finance Committee on revenue, municipal, and other matters.

THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH.—Mr. Appleyard, putting up at the English Hotel, reported to the executive police the loss of a gold watch, valued at Rs. 320, from his coat pocket. Two hamals belonging to the hotel have been taken in custody on suspicion.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A Hindoo named Nagurdas Purmanundas appeared before the Senior Magistrate on Saturday, and obtained a warrant for the apprehension of one Narayen Raghoba, whom he charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 101.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, on Saturday, a Mahomedan named Khoodabux Shaik Mahomed Ally was charged with stealing a sheet belonging to one Nawabhai Tyabjee. Prisoner was convicted and sentenced to receive eight stripes.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening :—

March	Glokra	Fichrer.
Mazurka	Alma in Arms	Strauss.
Selection	La Figlia del Reggimento	Donizetti.
Valse	Katie Kearney	Coote.
Fantasia	Brilliante	Brysant.
Galop	Poona Race	J. Inzoli.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

VETERINARY SURGEON.—The police are making inquiries as to the whereabouts of a Veterinary Surgeon named J. H. Hamilton. It seems that Hamilton was in the employ of Mr. Stephens about two years ago; he left, and was afterwards employed in the Health Department, from which place he was dismissed. Mr. Stephens (senior) thinks that he has since died, but a one-eyed European assistant, named Farrell, says he heard that the Health Officer paid his passage to Australia. He was a native of Ceylon, short and dark.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER AT MAZAGON.—On Friday last, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Shaik Oosman Shaik Elahibux, who stood charged with attempting to murder one Dawood Mankan, a catechist of the Church Missionary Society, was called on for hearing. The circumstances of the [illegible] have already appeared in our columns. His [illegible]ship after taking the evidence of several witnesses [illegible]ned the further hearing of the case to the [illegible]st. The mother of the prisoner submitted a [illegible] to the magistrate to the effect that the [illegible]was insane.

[illegible] versus BRADY.—This was a case called on for [illegible] on Saturday last at the Girgaum Police Court, [illegible]r. Dosabhoy Framjee, in which Mrs. M. [illegible] summoned her husband, Mr. Thomas Brady, [illegible]se why he should not be bound over to keep [illegible]wards her. The evidence for the prosecution [illegible] that, disputes had arisen between the [illegible] wife in respect to the custody of their [illegible]rship in disposing of the case warned the [illegible] to break the peace in taking the child [illegible] mother; if he had any reason for taking [illegible] of the possession of the mother he [illegible] civil court.

[illegible]OR RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE.—By to-day's [illegible] gentleman leaves Bombay, whose name, [illegible] forgotten in this city, has been mention- [illegible]ect and esteem by almost every European [illegible]e into contact with him. Eighteen years [illegible]e of the talented graduates of the Grant [illegible]rge practising in this city. Ambitious [illegible]ney, he, notwithstanding his limited [illegible]ved money, and went to England. He [illegible] passed the examination of M. D., and [illegible]ecame Medical Service as Assistant [illegible]e has served the State for fully sixteen [illegible]s to-day on sick leave for two years, [illegible]r to return to India Surgeon-Major [illegible]yramjee, M. D., (we refer to him) has [illegible] affection of those who have formed his ac- [illegible]quaintance. He was last with the 2nd Sind Horse at Jacobabad, of which station he was also a Civil Surgeon.

THE PARSEE GIRLS' SCHOOLS.—The annual examination for the distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Parsee Girls' Schools took place on Saturday afternoon at the premises of the Fort school. There were several native gentlemen present on the occasion. Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Setlena was called to the chair. Mr. Jehangbir Hormusjee Thanawalla [illegible] indefatigable secretary of the schools, read the annual report of the progress made by the schools, which was most satisfactory. The most gratifying circumstance as appeared from the report is that the Chandan Wadi branch of the schools, which was solely conducted by the Parsee female teachers was in a most flourishing state. Some of the senior pupils of the schools were examined in the several branches of their studies, after which prizes were awarded by the chairman to the most successful girls. After a vote of thanks to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair, the meeting separated.

FIRE.—About 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, a fire broke out in a cadjan hut, situated about 100 yards off the Government House Gate on the Parell Road. The hut was in a very short time consumed, and the flames spread to another hut, which stood a few yards distance, which was also destroyed in a short time. The huts were occupied by four native families, each numbering about twenty persons, men, women, and children. Before they all could get out of the huts, a woman named Bhagoo, with a child about six months old, received severe burns Another woman named Bhagoo rushed into her room to save some valuables whilst the hut was in flames and got seriously burnt about the head and face. These three persons were soon removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital by the police. The fire appears to have originated from a fire-place which one of the occupants left blazing whilst out drawing water. The Mazagon manual engine was only worked, the municipal water carts supplying the water. The damage done to property is estimated at about Rs. 225. The owners of the huts are Manajee Ballajee and Suttoo Dewjee.

THE STATE OF WULLAH.—From the administration report of the State of Wullah, in Kattywar, for the year 1872-73, we see that seven tried prisoners were undergoing punishment at the jail at the end of March 1873, and one accused person was also in confinement in order that the charge of his person and the property captured be duly received by the authorities under whose foreign jurisdiction he was suspected to have perpetrated the crime. Inclusive of this there were eight persons in confinement. 102 accused persons were committed to custody till the end of March 1873. Out of 113 thus made, 58 met with punishment according to law, 48 of whom have been released at the expiration of their sentence, and 10 are still undergoing their sentence; 40 accused persons were acquitted on account of their guilt not being proved; 7 persons were mitigated on production of securities; 3 persons, being suspected to have perpetrated crimes within the jurisdiction of other talookas, have been surrendered with the evidence against them to those talookdars; one has to produce security for good behaviour to procure his mitigation; and one person has absconded.

WE understand that the Syndicate of the Bombay University have recommended to Government that the printing of the Question Papers for the forthcoming examinations shall be done at the Bombay Education Society's Press, as secrecy, in their opinion, will not be maintained if they are printed at the Government Central Press.—*Argus.*

COLONEL JAMES, Acting Controller of Military Finance Accounts, arrived here on Monday last and inspected the old Secretariat building in Apollo Street, for the purpose of seeing how the Poona Military Finance Offices can be accommodated in that building. It is a settled matter now that these offices will be removed to Bombay by the beginning of next year after the building in which they are to be located has been properly fitted up, repaired, and cleansed throughout, which process will take about two months.—*Id.*

WE understand that Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee intends to deliver addresses in England on the affairs of India, in some of the provincial towns, before he returns to Bombay. Mr. Nowrojee is anxious to arouse among the people of England a sympathetic feeling with the natives of India, and to do so he will enlighten the people of some of the great towns in England upon matters relating to the Government of India, and will tell them how the machinery works in this portion of Her Majesty's dominions.—*Id.*

THE PAREL ACCIDENT FUND.

THE following Additional Subscriptions have been received :—

	Rs.
W. G. Pedder, Esq.	30
General G. M.	10
T. B. Ferguson, Esq.	50
R. Branson, Esq.	50
J. D. Inverarity, Esq.	50
W. E. Hart, Esq.	50
J. Maspher on, Esq.	50
B. Lang, Esq.	25
W. Webb, Esq.	20

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. BEHAR, Captain W. E. Dundas, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers :—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs. Brooks,	Mr. Isaac Merriman
Lieut.-Col. & Mrs. Coleman	Surgeon Major J. C. Knipe
Mrs. A. L. Spens	Mr. C Miller
Mr. Samuel Kelly	Mr. R. Stevens
Mrs. Troy & 4 children	Mr. C. Vey
Dr. & Mrs Ferguson	Mr. A. Creed
Mr. Ryan	Mr. R. Churcher
Capt. S. Gardiner & 4 children	Mr. H. Curtis
Lieut.-Col. Farrell	Mr. Lake Wickens
Colonel Angus	Mr. R. W. Rand.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. George Palmer	Mr. F. Aitchison
Colonel H. St. Clair Wilkins	Mr. R. Oliphants
Mr. H. J. Parsons	Major Walker
Dr. J. Elliot	Mr. Gall

FOR VENICE.

Surgeon General Wright	Mr. Oliphants
Mrs. & two Misses Wright	Mr. Eduljee Shapoorjee
Mr. H. C. Fox	Dr. R. Byramjee.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Mr. Francis Gomes Silva	Mr. V. B. DeCunha
Mr. Henriques Reis	Mr. Nuno DeLawrence.

NEWS REPORT FROM ADEN.

18TH SEPTEMBER.

H. M. S. NIMBLE arrived at Aden from Zanzibar on the 11th September and sailed for duty in the Persian Gulf on the 17th idem. The Nimble will touch at Macuila and Shubur and visit Tamarada on the Island of Socotra.

There is no news of interest to communicate from the interior.

There was a fall of rain on the 19th September : one inch and seventy-two cents were registered in the Civil Hospital. The fall was only sufficient to partially fill some of the smaller tanks. About three feet of water were drained into the Playfair, and there are three feet in the sluice Cogblan tank. Water is still coming into No. 1 tank through the cocks from the two rock basins above it, and it is hoped that this tank will be nearly, if not quite, filled.

A large volume of water escaped from the Khoosaf Valley, the damming up of which has been commenced under the recent sanction of Government. The last considerable fall of rain occurred on the 18th March, just six months ago.

There is no news to communicate from the interior, and the country around Aden continues tranquil.

(Signed) J. W. SCHNEIDER,
Brigadier-General, Political Resident.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP PARKFIELD, 1,397 tons, Captain W. Anderson, will sail to-day in ballast for Diamond Island.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. SATTARA, 841 tons, Captain R. Johnson, sailed on Saturday last in ballast for Madras and Calcutta.

THE s.s. OORUN, 162 tons, Nacoda, sailed on Saturday last for Cutch and Coast with a general cargo and twenty-one deck passengers.

THE s.s. PEHLWAN, 101 tons, Captain T. Teasdale, sailed on Saturday last for Cutch with a general cargo and sixty deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. ASIA, 1,139 tons, Captain A. Gray, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Vingorla—Miss Jones, and Dr. R. C. Thorp and servant. For Beypore—Mr. W. Clerke and servant, and Mr. C. J. Comyn. For Colombo—Major Cutliffe and servant; and twenty-five deck passengers.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. INDIA. Captain N. Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday. She left Hongkong on the 13th September, Singapore 20th, Penang 22nd, and Galle 1st October. She brought the following passengers :—From Calcutta—Mr. Connell. From Melbourne—Mr. Hudson. From Hongkong—One native. From Singapore—Two natives. From Galle—One European, and 86 natives (crew of s.s. Hindostan.)

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. BAGHDAD, 819 tons, Captain John Bellwood, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Coast and Calcutta with the following passengers :—Mr. E. H. Jones, Mr. G. Cock, Surgeon-Major O'Brine, Reverend Mr. Digel, Mr. P. Robertson, Quarter Master J. Cooper, Mr. West, Mr. H. B. Major, Mr. J. H. Parsons, and one hundred and thirty-seven deck passengers. She brought the following cargo :—From Calcutta—bags sugar, 13 cases medicine, 2 cases cheroots, 36 packages piece goods, 11 cases sundries, 1 case unknown, 7 cases sundries, 5 bundles, 5 bundles twine. From Coconada—27 [illegible] jars. From Masulipatam—6 cases furniture, 63 [illegible] shot, and 3 cases military stores. From Pondicherry—1 cask claret. From Colombo—2 casks preserves and 1 box iron. From Tuticorin—1 bale cotton, 38 bundles sundries, 22 bags coffee, and 2 bales cloth. From Allepey—1 box specie, 359 robbins coppra, 12 robbins cardamoms, 8 robbins turmeric, 9 robbins croton seed, 1 robbin betelnuts. From Cochin—1 case curiosities, 1 bundle leather, 318 robbins coppra. From Calicut—1 case curiosities, 99 packages coccanuts, 13 bundles sharkfins, 19 bales cloth, 97 packages coppra, 80 bundles ivory, 8 bundles mats, 1 bundle gold ornaments, 38 bundles, 65 bundles jaggery, and 22 bundles chillies. From Tellicherry—9 bags coffee, 1 case carpet, and 2 cases cardamoms. From Cannanore—177 packages. From Mangalore—45 packages nuts, 150 pepper, hides, and 3 pots oil. From Compta—12 bundles cardamoms, 2 bundles wax, 3 bundles pepper, 4 bundles [illegible] 29 bundles chillies, 234 bags betelnuts, robbins [illegible]les cotton. From Vingorla—2 bundles wax. And 83 packages for transhipment for different ports.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	Height.	OCTOBER.	LOW WATER. Time.	Height.
H. M. 11 8m	FT. IN. 7 7		H. M. 5 0m	FT. IN. 6 8
11 41 a	7 6	Monday..... 6	5 24 a	5 3
11 42 m	...		5 42m	6 6
...	...	Tuesday..... 7	6 0 a	5 11
0 23 m	7 10		6 23 m	5 11
0 19 a	7 7	Wednesday ... 8	6 38 a	5 9
1 6 m	7 7		6 54 m	5 8
0 56 a	7 3	Thursday 9	7 18 a	5 6
1 50 m	6 9		7 47 m	3 10
1 31 a	6 6	Friday 10	7 57 a	3 7
2 39 m	5 5		8 32 m	2 5
2 8 a	5 3	Saturday 11	8 39 a	6 1
3 33 m	4 3		9 24 m	1 3
2 51 a	2 3	Sunday 12	9 26 a	4 7

Moon—Full, 6th, 10h. 21m. A.M.

HIGH COURT.—6TH OCTOBER.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

In the matter of the estate and effects of Ozea Cazar de Gregoria, deceased, Kh[illegible]kar Ekelik Iskendrian and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

In the matter of the estate and effects of Ozea Cazar de Gregoria, deceased, Andr[illegible]n Skindoroglan—Manisty and Fletcher.—For Counsel see Reply.

LONG CAUSES.

563-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—Lulloobhoy Bapoobhoy v Cleveland and Mancooverbai, widow,—Hearn, Peile.

20-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomedbhoy [illegible]owjee v Nusserwanjee Adrakeer Wadia—Leathe[illegible], Crawford, and Boovey.

744-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Purs[illegible]otumdas Vulubdas v The East India Bank, &c.—[illegible] Manisty and Fletcher.

9-72—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomedally Jef[illegible]akhan v Hajee Meya and others—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

531-72—Ghandibhoy—Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata and others v Bomonjee Nowrojee and others—Dallas and Lynch; Shapoorjee and Thakoredas; and Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

533-72—In person—Shungaree v Hunsa Poma—Jefferson and Payne.

545-72—Ardaseer F.—Merwanjee Eduljee Chinoy and another v Khursedbai, widow—Thacker and Chalk.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

LONG CAUSES.

716-70—Manisty and Fletcher—John William Christison v Joseph Braj—Dallas and Lynch.

687-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Gocooldas Purshotumdas v Bayce Ayee and another—Dallas and Lynch.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

528-73—M H Khan—Borah Sumsoodin Ebrahimjee v Bova Soojawoodin Jewahboy—Manisty and Fletcher.

726-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Ludhabhoy Ebrahim v Borah Soojawoodeen Jewahboy—M H Khan.

810-71—Jefferson and Payne—Luxmibai, widow, [illegible] v Premjee Issur and another—J. Gopalji.

739-73—Dallas and Lynch—Gomtibai, widow v Ishwardas widow—Leathes, Crawford and Beery.

138-72—A Framjee—Pestonjee Framjee v Ishwardas Ramdas and others—Shapoorjee and Thakordas.

458-72—Jefferson and Payne—Mu[illegible]jees Dhunjeebhoy v Joloobai, widow, and [illegible]—Nasharjuna and Shapoorjee Skipsey.

582-72—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Hurreevallubdass Culliandass v Punnalall Poorumchund and another—Shamrao Pandoorung.

583-72—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Hurreevallubdass Culliandass v Punnalall Poorumchund and another—Shamrao Pandoorung.

606-72—A. Framjee—Rustomjee Sorabjee v Nusserwanjee Maneckjee—Dallas and Lynch.

637-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Bhasker Bhawoo v Bulwuntrao Bhicajee B—Dallas and Lynch.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BILL.

No. 3386 OF 1873.

General Department, Bombay Castle, 1st October.

To THOMAS LIDDETTER, Esq.,
Hony. Secretary, Ratepayers' Association, Bombay.

SIR,—In reference to your letter, dated the 3rd May last, transmitting a memorial to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, I am directed to inform you that the Duke of Argyll desires that you be told that he had left the Act to its operation before the receipt of your memorial. His Grace, I am to state, considers the Act to be one, the working of which should receive the close attention of Government, and has directed that all objections which the operations of the Act may suggest should be fully weighed, and relief afforded by legislation in the case of clearly ascertained hardship.—I have, &c.,

E. JAMES,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

THE NEW "NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY."

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Nicol Press Company, Limited, was held on Saturday at the office of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., secretaries and treasurers, to pass certain special resolutions. Mr. W. G. Hall was called to the chair. The notice convening the meeting was read in Gujeratee.

The Chairman said the first resolution to be submitted to the meeting related to the desirability of converting the company's properties into spinning and weaving mills. The company possess two different sets of buildings, one being the Custom House and Bonded Warehouse; and two buildings at Colaba, one of which has been used for presses, while the other in the rear has been lying vacant. Enquiries had led the directors to the conclusion that, with some alterations, the Colaba buildings would be suited for spinning and weaving mills. After consulting Mr. Dinshaw and Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Mr. Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, civil engineer, and Mr. Aspin, the manager of the Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Mills, the directors came to the conclusion that spinning and weaving mills would be more advantageous to the shareholders than presses could possibly be made to be. This meeting was, therefore, called to make the necessary alterations in the company's deed.

The following resolutions were then carried unanimously :—

Proposed by Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, and seconded by Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Oonwalla, that it is desirable to convert the company's properties into spinning and weaving mills.

Mr. Dinshaw explained that it was found necessary to annul clause 25 of the deed, which limits the company's capital to Rs. 1,75,000; and it was thought desirable that the power of the shareholders to increase the capital by resolutions to be hereafter passed should be extended.

It was thereupon proposed by Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, and seconded by Mr. Dyce Nicol, that clause 25 of the articles of association be annulled, and that the following clause be inserted in its stead :—

"The directors may, with the sanction of a special resolution of the company previously given in general meeting, increase its capital to such sum as the shareholders in general meeting may determine, such increase to be of such amount and to be divided into shares of such respective amounts as the company in general meeting may direct, or if no direction be given, as the directors may think expedient."

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr Vunmalee Shamjee, that the name of the company be altered from "The Nicol Press Company (Limited)" to "The Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company (Limited)."

Proposed by Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalla, and seconded by Mr. Tribhovundas Nathoobhoy, that the directors be, and they are hereby, authorised to take such other steps as they may consider necessary or expedient for carrying out any of the above objects.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the proceedings terminated.

FORGERY OF A WILL.

LAST week Mr. Judge, solicitor, appeared before the Senior Magistrate on behalf of Bapoo Madhowjee, and laid an information against Narron Sookha, Nagjee Jaitha Mooljee Ramjee, Ganda Geega, Joshee Jeena Veerjee, and Hurjee Chapsey, charging them with forging a will, and also with perjury.

The informant said—I am a brother of Radhabaee, widow of the late Kallidas Shamjee, deceased, and reside at Bhendy Bazaar. On the 23rd March 1870 the said Kallidas died after making and publishing his will, dated on or about the 14th December 1869, leaving my sister, the said Radhabaee, his widow, and Parvuttibaee, the wife of Purmanund Nagjee, his daughter by his first wife Sham, deceased, his only heirs and legal representatives according to Hindoo law. After the death of Kallidas, Nagjee Jaitha, father of the said Purmanund Nagjee, Naron Sookha, a distant relative of Kallidas, Mooljee Ramjee, brother-in-law of Nagjee Jaitha, and Ganda Geega, a nephew of Nagjee, concealed the said will, and in the place thereof substituted a forged will, purporting to bear date the 22nd March 1870, the day immediately preceding the day of the death of Kallidas Shamjee, pretending to appoint the said Narron Sookha, Nagjee Jaitha, and Hurjee Jeena, the executors thereof. The said Narron Sookha in combination with Nagjee Jaitha and Mooljee Ramjee, on or about the 3rd September 1870 applied to the High Court of Bombay, on its Ecclesiastical Side, for probate of the said forged will, and, in support of his application, filed in the office of the Ecclesiastical Registrar of the High Court the forged will and an affidavit solemnly affirmed by himself on or about the 12th September 1870, and an affidavit solemnly affirmed on the same day by the said Mooljee Ramjee, of the due execution thereof by the late Kallidas Shamjee, but I and my sister Radhabaee received no intimation of the application. On or about the 25th November 1870 probate of the forged will was issued to Narron Sookah, with a reservation of the right of the other pretended executors of the said forged will to come in and prove the same. Immediately after the death of Kallidas, Narron Sookha and Nagjee Jaitha obtained possession of the whole of the estate of Kallidas Shamjee during the period of the seclusion of Radhabaee in accordance with the customs of the Gogaree Lohana caste, to which I and Radhabaee belong. A short time after the expiration of Radhabaee's year of seclusion I received information of the fact of Narron Sookha having obtained probate of the said forged will, and on or about the 22nd November 1872 Radhabaee, through a proctor, Mr. Mirza Hoosain Khan, obtained an order from the High Court, directing a citation to issue to Narron Sookha, Nagjee Jaitha, and Hurjee Jeena, requiring them to appear and show cause why they should not bring in and leave with the Ecclesiastical Registrar the probate of the forged will, and why the probate should not be revoked and declared null and void in law, and the said will be pronounced null and void; and also calling upon Narron Sookha to bring in to propound or deposit with the Ecclesiastical Registrar a will of Kallidas Shamjee, dated 14th December 1869, and any copy or copies thereof. On the said citation being served upon the said Narron Sookha, Nagjee Jaitha, and Hurjee Jeena, the said Hurjee Jeena, through his proctors, Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, denied that he had taken any part in any matter relating to the said forged will or the probate thereof, or in any way relating thereto, and the said Narron Sookha and Nagjee Jaitha appeared by their proctors, Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thackoredas, to support the said forged will; and the said Narron Sookha filed an affidavit, solemnly affirmed by himself, on or about 10th January 1873, a copy whereof is hereto annexed. On or about the 18th April 1873 the said citation came on for argument before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green, when it was ordered that the said executors, Narron Sookha, Nagjee Jaitha, and Hurjee Jeena, should prove the said forged will in solemn form. On or about the 22nd August and the 8th, 13th, 15th, and 18th September 1873, the said Ecclesiastical suit came on for hearing, and Narron Sookha, Nagjee Jaitha, Mooljee Ramjee, Ganda Geega, Joshee Jeena Veerjee, and Hurjee Chapsey gave evidence in support of the said forged will. On the 26th Sept. 1873 the said suit came on for judgment, when it was decided by the Hon. Mr. Justice Green that the said will, a copy of which is hereto annexed, was forged, and he therefore directed the said will to be impounded. I thereupon directed the said will to be recalled and revoked. Mooljee Ramjee, Ganda Geega, Joshee Jeena Veerjee, and Hurjee Chapsey with perjury and with forging the said will, which is hereto annexed, and with fraudulently and dishonestly using as genuine the said last-mentioned document which they knew and had reason to believe to be a forged document, and with abetment of the said offences; and I pray that warrants may be issued for their arrest, and that they may be dealt with according to law.

The Magistrate thereupon granted the application as prayed for.

On Friday last Nagjee Jaitha was arrested and charged with the above offences before the same magistrate, when Mr. Mirza Hoossain Khan appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Thackoredas defended the prisoner.

The informant, Bapoo Mahdowjee, was recalled and re-affirmed, when the forgoing information was read and interpreted in the presence and hearing of the prisoner, who identified him as one of the parties alluded to in his information.

Mr. Thackoredas reserved his right of cross-examining this witness; and the case was adjourned to the 24th instant, pending the arrest of the other prisoners.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council met at Poona on the 25th Sept. at noon.

PRESENT :

His Excellency the Honourable Sir Phillip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, presiding.
The Hon. J. Gibbs.
The Hon. A. Rogers.
The Hon. the Advocate-General.
The Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, C.S.I.
The Hon. Col. M. K. Kennedy.
The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.
The Hon. Narayen Wassodewjee.
The Hon. J. K. Bythell.
The Hon. Gunputrao Tatya Sahib Patwurdhun.
The Hon. Colonel W. C. Anderson.

A letter was laid on the table by Mr. Nugent, Acting Under-Secretary to Government, from the Superintendent P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, bringing to notice certain defects in the "Steam Vessels Survey Act Amendment Bill." Also a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, conveying the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General to the "Bill to alter and amend the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872."

Before the Council proceeded to consider the Bill and Orders of the day,

The Hon. Mr. Bythell said that up to the 22nd inst. an amended copy of the Steam Boilers Bill, as passed at the second reading, had not been published in the *Government Gazette*, and people who were interested in the Bill were unable to obtain a copy of it. He therefore begged respectfully to suggest that the third reading of the Bill ought to be postponed until it was published anew in the *Government Gazette*.

His Excellency the President reminded the hon. member that there was no rule to make Government publish Bills before they came on for the third reading. To publish Bills each time that they were amended would be exceedingly inconvenient, besides leading to great expense.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell was aware that there was no rule to that effect, but when considerable alterations had been made upon a Bill at its second reading he considered that it would be only just to those whose interests were affected if amended copies of the Bill were published. In that way only would people make representations upon the Bill before it was too late.

His Excellency the President said that the only rule relating to the publication of Bills was, that wherein it was laid down, with reference to the introduction of a Bill, that no motion that it be read a first time shall be made until seven days after a copy of the Bill and of the Statement of Objects and Reasons had been furnished to each member.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell repeated that he was aware there was was no rule relating to what he desired, but nevertheless as a matter of policy it would be better to republish a Bill upon which extensive alterations had been made, so that those whose interests were concerned might have an opportunity of knowing what was actually proposed to be done.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said he thought he was in a position to say that the public in Bombay were aware of what had been settled regarding the Steam Boilers Bill and Steamers Inspection Bill at the second reading, because he had had interviews with two gentlemen who had come to Poona to consult [illegible] upon changes which had been effected upon these Bills at the second reading.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell repeated his views, and the subject dropped.

The Council then proceeded to the third reading of Bill No. 7 of 1870—a Bill for the Regulation of Burial Grounds and Burning Grounds and places for the Exposure of the Dead in the territories subject to the Government of Bombay, without the limits of the City of Bombay.

His Excellency the President, before the Bill was read a third time, moved a series of verbal amendments upon it, which were agreed to. In the 23rd line of section I. "then the same shall be registered" was inserted before "by." In line 28, section II., "not exceeding" was substituted for "which may extend."

In line 55, section III., "and shall register such place in the book ordered to be kept in accordance with section I. of this Act" was added after "purposes."

His Excellency the President thought that in lines 42, 43, 44, and 45 these words were unnecessary—"and when there shall be no public place available for the purposes above-mentioned, situated within a convenient distance."

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—I believe that the public places here meant are the public places used for the burning and burial of the dead of the different communities; because the Hindoos as well as the Mahomedans have public as well as private burning and burial places. In public places any member of a community has a right to burn or bury, while in a private burning or burial place only the particular parties to whom the place may belong are alone to burn or bury.

After some remarks from hon. members, the amendment was not pressed.

In line 9, section V., "and every place so provided shall be registered in the book ordered to be kept in accordance with section I. of this Act" was added after "dead."

In line 6, section VI., "to" was substituted for "in;" line 8 was deleted, and these words were substituted "or any other Act for the time being in force for the regulation of Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay applies."

In line 12, section VII., "to" was substituted for "in;" in line 13, "has not been introduced" was deleted, and these words were substituted, "or any other Act for the time being in force for the regulation of Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay does not apply."

His Excellency the President mentioned that he had that morning received a letter pointing out the painful position in which certain Christian families were placed with respect to burials in vaults already partially occupied by members of the families. As the law stood at present, it appeared to His Excellency that the prohibition to open vaults for a new burial was peremptory.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said that the Governor in Council could give permission in certain cases. Already permission had been granted for three burials per annum in the Roman Catholic Cathedrals.

The Hon. Messrs. Narayen and Munguldas pointed out that by the last Municipal Act power was given to grant licences to bury in certain cases.

His Excellency the President remarked that at all events none of the suggestions in the letter could be acted upon at present, because the Bill before the Council did not relate to Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs asked if it would not be necessary to insert in the second section words to the effect that licences to bury in churches might be granted not only by the special sanction of the Governor in Council but also, by some officer "authorised by him to give it." The reason for this alteration that in some up-country stations where there was no telegraph it would be practically impossible to obtain the sanction of the Governor in Council in time to allow of a burial in a church taking place.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers thought that Tanna was the only place in the mofussil where burials in churches had ever taken place.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said that Sir Edward West, a former Chief Justice of Bombay, and Sir Robert Grant were buried in St. Mary's Church, Poona.

The Hon. the Advocate-General said that it would often be as difficult to find the Collector as the Governor in Council, and that if any emergency did arise to necessitate a vault burial it would be unlikely that Government would enforce the penalty of Rs. 500.

Mr. Nugent pointed out that in the new Bombay Municipal Act the power was kept entirely in the hands of the Governor-in-Council.

His Excellency the President thought that it was very advisable to retain the power in the hands of the Governor-in-Council, because the pressure which parties might bring to bear upon an official in such cases would be very great.

The Council concurred.

His Excellency the President then put the motion—That this Bill be read a third time.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill was passed.

THE STEAM BOILERS INSPECTION BILL.

The Council then proceeded to the third reading of Bill No. 7 of 1873—A Bill to provide for the Periodical Inspection and the Management by competent Engineers of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers attached thereto in the city of Bombay and within certain districts in the Presidency of Bombay.

Mr. Nugent read a telegram which had been received from Mr. J. A. Forbes, Bombay, embodying resolutions passed at a meeting held in Bombay on the 24th September of persons interested in steam machinery. The resolutions suggested to His Excellency the President the advisability of postponing the third reading of the Bill for a period of three months, and in the meantime appointing a Commission of [illegible] to inquire into how the Boilers Inspection Act of 1[illegible] to inquire since its introduction. The resolutionists had worked much irregularity and corruption had believed that working of the Boilers Inspection Act arisen out of the [illegible] that a commission of inquiry by of 1869, and suggested be appointed for the purpose of Government investigating the matter, and that in order thereto that inquiry as complete as possible Govern- to it ought to assist those persons who were desirous meeting evidence, and who may have entered into of [illegible] transactions with the present Boilers Act [illegible] for the [illegible] President—The Council con- His [illegible]

hardly fail to observe that this Bill has now been a long time before the public, and that the objections which have now been made by this meeting in Bombay could just as easily and more appropriately have been made when the Bill was first published and it became known that Government was going to legislate upon the subject. Yet we find the meeting I am referring to actually, when the Bill is about to be read a third time—at the very last moment in fact—telegraphing to us to stop the Bill for three months and appoint a commission of inquiry into so-called irregular transactions which have been entered into by certain persons in Bombay with the present Inspector. We have no definite evidence before us that these irregularities exist, and we know that the case mentioned by the Hon. Mr. Bythell did not turn out upon further explanations to be of the nature which we understood him to represent it to be. In the course of our careful consideration of this Bill, we have come to the understanding that an inspector must not take private work of the description alluded to by the adoptors of these resolutions. For my part I would rather agree to give the inspector a proper salary than allow him to enter into arragements with those whose boilers or machinery he has to inspect. We are asked here to promise to indemnify people who have bribed the Inspector—at least, that is how I understand the resolutions. (Laughter.) But I do not think we could ever agree to invite everybody to come forward to a commission and tell any story he pleases against the Inspector, and at the same time promise to indemnify him for doing so. (Hear, hear.)

(To be continued.)

POLICE WORK IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY IN 1871.

Bombay Castle, 20th September 1873.

Letter from the Commissioner of Police, S. D., No. A.-2416, dated 30th December 1852—submits a report on the state of crime and working of the police in the several Districts of the Southern Division for the year 1871.

Letter from the Commissioner of Police, N. D., No. 294, dated 21st February 1873—submits a similar report for the Northern Division.

RESOLUTION.—These reports are for the calendar year 1871, and therefore lose much of their interest from the long time that has elapsed since the events to which they relate occurred. Mr. Havelock's letter for the Southern Division is dated 30th December 1872, and Mr. Ashburner's for the Northern Division, the 21st February 1873 The dates on which the reports of the several Superintendents were forwarded with their annual statements are not mentioned, so that Government are not in a position to say whether the delay is attributable to those officers or to the offices of the Police Commissioners; but wherever the blame may lie, it is not creditable to those concerned, and His Excellency looks to the Commissioners to use every endeavour to prevent such unreasonable delay occurring again.

2. The new forms of statements have now been adopted for the first time in the Northern Division; but as the old ones were used for the returns of 1870, the comparison of the statistics has given rise to a good deal of inconvenience and trouble. On examining them, moreover, there appears to be some difference in the manner in which some of the columns are filled in, in the two divisions. For instance, in the Northern Division in Part I. of Statement A., the number of prisoners actually put on trial (Column XV.) corresponds with the total of those acquitted or discharged after trial by the Magistrates or higher Courts (Columns XVI. and XVII.) and of the persons finally convicted (Column XVIII). In the Southern Division on the contrary, Column XV. comprises the totals in Columns XVI. to XVIII., *plus* the number shown in Column XXII. as under trial by the Magistrate. Government are of opinion that the method adopted in the Northern Division is correct, and that Column XV. should only embrace those cases in which the trial of a prisoner has been completed and not those in which it is still pending.

3. Looking at the total number of crimes of all descriptions cognizable by the police during the year, there were in the Southern Division 11,862 as against 11,018 in the previous year, showing an increase of 844 or 7·6 per cent. In the Northern Division there were 13,792 in the current year; but in the returns for 1870 this class of offences has not been shown separately, so that a similar comparison cannot be instituted. Taking cognizable and non-cognizable offences together, the two Divisions contrast as follows :—

	1870.	1871.	Increase.
Northern Division.....	26,625	31,023	4,398
Southern Division.....	25,058	29,876	4,818
	51,683	60,899	9,216

This gives an average increase of 16·5 per cent

THE NEGAPATAM RAILWAY FRAUD.

The following further particulars regarding this case have been communicated to the *Madras Times*:—

The accused persons, Doraswmy Pillay and John were placed on their trial on Friday, the 19th ult., before Mr. Kalianaramier, the Sub-magistrate of Negapatam. The second prisoner John was acquitted, but Doraswmy Pillay was committed to the Sessions. The woman Annammal, who sold the forged tickets to the passengers in the railway compound, was made a witness only in the case. This has occasioned no little surprise, for on her own confession she was *particeps criminis*. She was not made an "approver," and hence the extraordinary willingness with which she gave her evidence and the anxiety she manifested to convict herself and the others were the more surprising. The station-master of Tanjore was the complainant, and the prosecution was conducted by Mr. Kenny, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, and Inspector Kistnaswmy Naidu. The most noticeable feature throughout the whole case was the curious conduct of the witnesses for the prosecution. Like Balaam they were brought to curse, but they blessed. Eight out of ten of these individuals manifested a deep sympathy with the accused, and the most profound ignorance on all matters connected with the case. The consequence was that three of these individuals were charged before the Joint Magistrate with having given false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and were sentenced each to four months' rigorous imprisonment. The only witness who deposed strongly against the accused person was the woman Annammal; the eight above alluded to declared that they knew nothing of the affair. The statements they made before the Assistant Superintendent of Police were then read to them, but they emphatically denied having made any such statements, and gave Mr. Kenny the credit of possessing a most fertile imagination, and of having concocted the different statements himself! This is a good illustration of the credibility of native witnesses. The chief evidence against the prisoner Doraswmy was that of the woman Annammal. She stated that the forged tickets were given her by the prisoners to sell, and that she paid the proceeds to Doraswmy Pillay, receiving from him one rupee as commission. She knew nothing about the re-dating on the tickets; she had seen the prisoner Doraswmy Pillay in the railway printing-office on various occasions, though she could not remember when. One valuable item of information which she gratuitously supplied to the Court was, that similar frauds had been committed for the past two or three years, but had not been detected. The other witnesses for the prosecution, as already remarked, gave evidence in favour of the prisoners.

THE TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR GUILDFORD.

(*Daily News*, Sept. 11.)

If it be any consolation to know that the frightful accident near Guildford on Tuesday was an accident, that, we think, may fairly be conceded. The cause of the catastrophe—which it is quite marvellous did not result in a far more lamentable destruction of human life—is stated to have been the collision of the train with a bullock which had leaped over a gate and got on the line. Bullocks so rarely leap over such high gates as these put up by railway companies that—always supposing the gate in question was shut—the occurrence could scarcely have been anticipated, and therefore guarded against. Not one man in a hundred has ever seen a bullock leap over a gate; though most of us have seen a stampede of cattle down a narrow lane. It would be as unreasonable to ask a railway company to make all the gates abutting on the line ten feet high as it would be to ask Municipalities to double the height of the parapets of their bridges because, during some storm, a child happened to be blown into the river. Moreover, the security thus gained would be but partial; for why raise the height of the gates if the height of the fences and hedges all along the line be not raised? The first question that must be answered is whether this gate was really shut; the second, how far in advance of the train was the bullock first perceived. It is obvious that the answer to this second question brings to the front the much-vexed question of brake-power. If the driver of the engine of this train had had at his command some one or other of those powerful brakes that have lately been placed before the public, could he have reduced his speed so that the shock of the collision, if any, would have produced no damage? It is certain that he saw the obstruction on the line; for the warning whistle of his engine was heard before the smash occurred. According to the graphic account of the accident, sent us by one of the lady passengers, which we published yesterday, those in the carriages felt that the brakes were being applied immediately after the whistle was sounded; and it would be of great importance to know what distance then intervened between the engine and the danger ahead. It seems very clear, not only from this accident, but from many even more terrible that have occurred lately, that a more powerful and instantaneous brake-action is wanted for our trains. Again and again we hear of drivers of engines looking ahead, finding that a collision is inevitable, putting on the brakes, and jumping off the engine. They know the trains cannot be stopped in time; they do their best, and then endeavour to save their lives. We do not affirm that any brake has yet been invented which would have saved the train from Portsmouth. Perhaps the driver saw the danger too late. At all events the brake power that he did apply does not seem to have been very efficacious, for the train went swinging along some fifty yards beyond the point at which it struck the bullock before it tumbled over the embankment, crushing and wounding the passengers amid a cloud of dust and splinters.

We hope to find this question of efficient brake-power speedily settled; but it is obvious that even the satisfactory solution of this serious problem would not altogether prevent such accidents as that near Guildford, though it would doubtless considerably diminish their number. The occasions on which sudden and sufficient brake-power would save a train from collision are those where the driver of the engine is enabled to see the danger ahead; and at night he would be helpless, unless the obstruction were some advancing train with lights. Cattle do not often stray in the night-time, fortunately; but if the accident of Tuesday had occurred in the night time, no amount of brake-power would have made any difference. The public, however, would be glad if they were only subject to "accidents" which were apparently unavoidable. The hard thing is that railway travellers should run the risks attendant on a system of management which pays more attention to dividends than to the safety of passengers. Nor do we think that the proper correction of this system is a tendency on the part of juries give extravagant damages when they have to assess cases of injury. Very often the injury suffered by passengers who have gone through a railway collision is not of a nature to bring into court; for who can tell what effects on a nervous system such a shock may produce long after the accident in question has been forgotten by the public? Very frequently, we imagine, claimants for damages from the railway companies get considerably more than they are entitled to, but, on the other hand, it is to be suspected that many cases of injury are never compensated by money. The number of these accidents of late has fully aroused the attention of the public; and it is to be hoped that some general good may result from this multiplication of individual sufferings.

DEATH OF A CORNISH CELEBRITY.—The death is announced of Miss Elizabeth Carne, a leading celebrity of West Cornwall, of which country she was a native. She died on Sunday night at Penzance, aged fifty-six. She was the daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Carne, F.R.S., and inherited her father's scientific tastes and literary acquirements as well as his fortune. For years she was one of the most frequent writers of the *London Quarterly Review*, and has published several works which have obtained much popularity, although her dislike of publicity led her to write anonymously. Her works include "Country Towns," "Three Months' Rest at Pau," and "The Realm of Truth." Miss Carne for many years largely devoted her time to the Mineralogical Museum of the Royal Geographical Society, every specimen in which she classified and arranged, so that the museum was regarded as a model of method. She was thoroughly versed in geology and mineralogy, and contributed many papers to the Royal Cornwall Geological Society. Her benevolence was as great as her attainments were rare, and, in addition to large benefactions in more ordinary channels, Miss Carne lately offered to build a new wing to the local mineralogical museum and furnish it with the mineral collection, valued at £3,000, which her father had amassed. This project having fallen through, Miss Carne resolved to build a museum of her own at Penzance, and this is now approaching completion.—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE "VEILED MURDERESS."—Among the prisons in this and other countries there must be stowed away several remarkable characters whose histories if they were known would give invaluable materials to novelists. A lady known as the "veiled murderess," at present serving a "life sentence" in the State prison at Sing-Sing, in the United States, is a case in point. No one seems to know anything of the antecedents of this woman, except that she bore the name of Henrietta Robinson, and poisoned two persons by means of arsenic, at Troy, New York, in 1853. She has been more than once offered her liberty on condition that she would reveal the names of her friends, but she steadily refuses to do so. During the 18 years she has been in prison she has, on account of her peculiar temper, been allowed a few privileges not accorded to the other convicts. One of these is the liberty to take her rations to her cell and eat them there, and not to join her fellow-prisoners at the general table. Lately, however, this privilege has been withdrawn, on the ground that it is detrimental to discipline, and the veiled murderess has been ordered to sit down to her meals with the other prisoners. This order she refuses to obey, and consequently has been confined to her cell since the beginning of July. She acquired the proud title of "the veiled murderess" owing to her having, while awaiting her trial at Troy, arranged a lay figure resembling herself, which she placed in a chair in the middle of the room when the Grand Jury were visiting the prison. One of the jurymen, provoked at the obstinacy of this dummy, which remained silent in its chair when addressed, lifted the veil which covered its face, when the deception was discovered, and a low chuckle of ill suppressed mirth revealed the fact that the playful creature had concealed herself beneath her bed and was enjoying the discomfiture of her visitors.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

NEW FRENCH ROUTE TO WESTERN CHINA.

A short time since we drew attention in these columns to the Protectorate recently assumed by the French over the Empire of Annam, and the demand they had advanced for a concession of part of the province of Tonquin, and we pointed out that the origin of their craving for this latter strip of country was the desire to find a practicable route through French territory from the sea to the Western Provinces of China. This has been the dream of French politicians in the East for some years, and it was the motive which induced the French Government to despatch the ill-fated expedition, commanded by M. de Lagree, from Saigone to the province of Yunnan. The obstacles in the way of establishing a route in this direction were soon proved to be inseparable, but the discovery of a navigable river traversing the province of Tonquin from the frontier of Yunnan to the China Sea left them not altogether as men without hope. The demand for a slice of the province through which this most desirable river ran soon followed the discovery, and we now learn that a French expedition has just accomplished the ascent of the Cuacum and Heang Kung Rivers from the Gulf of Tonquin to Yunnan. The preliminary objections of the Chinese authorities to the expedition were overcome by its promoters by a manœuvre which had, at least, the merit of being successful. Knowing the difficulty which attends the conveyance of Government supplies by land to Yunnan, M. Dupuis, the leader of the enterprise, offered to undertake the transport of munitions of war to the commandant in that province. The bait was readily swallowed, and M. Dupuis started on his way with the full support of the Pekin Mandarins. The Tonquin officials were, however, not quite so ready to receive him. The Minister for Foreign Affairs met him at the coast, and, by skilful parleying, kept him there for sixteen days; at the end of which time M. Dupuis, under the pretext that the anchorage was unhealthy, pushed his way up the river. With some difficulty he succeeded in reaching Kesho, the capital, beyond which it was found to be impossible to take the two steamers which composed the expedition. These, after much opposition on the part of the authorities, he managed to exchange for native boats, on board of which he finally, arrived at the Chinese frontier; but beyond this the boats could not go, and he therefore took to the road. The journey from this point to the provincial capital, Yunnan Foo occupied ten days. Thus the goal was at length reached and the impoverished military stores of the Imperial commandant were replenished. The account given by M. Dupuis of the condition of Tonquin is most disastrous. He describes a great portion of the province as being overrun by two rebel armies—one operating in the south and another in the north. The Expedition passed through territories occupied by both these forces, and M. Dupuis contrasts most favourably the treatment he received from them with that he experienced at the hands of the native authorities. In Yunnan the victories gained by the Imperialists over the Panthays have pacified the greater part of the province. Only three cities remain in the hands of the latter, and active operations are now being undertaken against these by the Mandarins, supported by French gunners and the war material transported to the scene by M. Dupuis. Thus has been successfully traversed a new route by water to western China. The particulars concerning it which have at present reached us are of too sketchy a nature to enable us to form any definite estimate of its practical commercial value. Of course, M. Dupuis had to encounter unusual difficulties, and no doubt subsequent travellers will accomplish the journey in less than four months—the time occupied by him—especially if they profit by the information he gives them, that during eight months of the year the Hung Keang is at high tide navigable by steamers to a considerable distance above the capital.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ARCHBISHOP MANNING ON MIRACLES.

A letter appeared the other day in the *Times*, under the signature of "Senex Anglicanus," criticising rather severely the "total silence" in which Archbishop Manning in his recent sermon to the "English pilgrims" had passed over the miraculous vision upon which the devotion of the Sacred Heart was supposed by the writer to be founded. This letter has elicited a reply from the Archbishop, in which he justifies his reticence by denying that the particular vision to which "Senex Anglicanus" referred was the foundation of the cultus in question. "In the life of the Blessed Margaret Mary," says the Archbishop, "about seventy visions are recorded. I had no reason to quote any but the one in which this devotion had its origin." As, however, the Archbishop goes on to affirm his belief of the visions collectively, we must infer that the miraculous appearance in which his opponent erroneously fancied that the worship of the Sacred Heart took its origin is accepted by Archbishop Manning among the rest, and that the vindication of his faith is intended to apply to that vision equally with the others. It is necessary, therefore, to undertake the rather distasteful task of reminding our readers what the nature of this vision was. Marguerite Alacoque, a nun of Paray-le-Monial, alleged that the Saviour had appeared to her; had opened her breast, taken thence her heart, and laid it on his own. It is of this among other "visions"—as Archbishop Manning was the first to call them—that he (after admitting that "they are not and cannot be matters of Divine faith") adds, "Nevertheless, I fully believe them to be true."

We quite acquit Archbishop Manning of the intention to clothe his confession of faith in ambiguous language; but it must be admitted that there could hardly be a more unsatisfactory mode of joining issue with his opponent than that which is here adopted. He begins by speaking of the miraculous appearance of Christ in the case in question as a "vision," and then adds: "I believe it (the vision) to be true." What does the Archbishop mean by believing a vision to be "true?" In one sense every vision is true that has actually been undergone by a dreamer—that is to say, it has subjective truth. Of course, however, Archbishop Manning means to claim some more, and some different kind of truth for Marguerite Alacoque's vision than that which pertains to the ordinary every-night dreams of any one of us; but then the question arises, How much more, and what other kind of truth does he claim for it? To this question we look in vain for a definite answer from one end of the Archbishop's letter to the other; nor indeed can we call to mind any previous controversy of this kind in which such an answer was ever found to be forthcoming. If we turn to what Archbishop Manning calls his "evidence" we get no additional light whatever on the subject. Archbishop Manning believes these visions to be true, first, "because they rest upon evidence sufficient to command our belief as to the facts in the history of a person; secondly, because that evidence has passed under repeated and rigorous examination by competent authorities on the spot and at Rome; thirdly, because in the matter of these visions there is nothing that is inconsistant with visions and divine actions recorded in the New and Old Testament." But evidence there is none, and, from the nature of the case, there can be none, as to the objective truth of the visions; or, in fact, as to anything else except the fact of certain subjective changes having really taken place in the consciousness of a certain human being. Archbishop Manning may be convinced by the evidence, "rigorously examined" at Paray and at Rome, that, on the whole, Marguerite Alacoque was not lying and that she did really imagine herself to have seen the Saviour. But of what more than this is he convinced, and on what evidence? Does he, in plain language, believe that Christ appeared to Marguerite Alacoque in actual corporeal form; that by a miraculous exertion of His power. He caused an opening to appear in the cutaneous, muscular, and osseous tissues by which the heart is enclosed, and then that He actually and physically removed the organ from her body? Archbishop Manning nowhere says that he believes this, and the latter part of his letter means, if it means anything, that he does not. But why, then, does he shrink from saying plainly that he does not? When he deprecates the use of such terms as "physical operation," when applied to the incidents of this vision, and urges that the "region of visions is not earthly," he seems to imply—and, indeed, must, we suppose, imply—that the miracle in question was not physically but only spiritually performed; or, in other words, only performed in the imagination of Marguerite Alacoque. The only distinction, then, between this vision and an ordinary human dream must be that the former was prepared and sent by special divine interference for a special purpose, whereas the latter is not. But if this be all, we see no reason why any Protestant, or for the matter of that any theist, should hesitate to accept the "miracle" of Paray-le-Monial. Any one who believes in a Supreme Being, and believes that He can and does exercise any influence over the minds of His creatures, need have no great difficulty in believing Him to have ordained that a given woman should dream a particular dream, or dream seventy dreams, for the purpose of awakening violent religious emotions in her mind, and through her in the minds of thousands of other people.

But if this be all that Archbishop Manning believes in connection with the vision of Marguerite Alacoque, why does he not plainly say so? If he believes there is nothing in the nature of a physical miracle, why does he not say that plainly also? We fear the reason is only too clear. It is that if the vision were so explained, ninety out of every hundred of the worshippers at Paray would not look upon it as miraculous at all. It is because ninety out of every such hundred do believe that an actual physical removal of Marguerite Alacoque's heart did really take place, and because the Church of Rome, in accordance with all her traditions, carefully avoids disturbing a faith which she finds so useful for her purposes. She is, as usual, willing to relax the strain of her fetters for those freer spirits who begin to find it intolerable, but she takes care that those who hug their chains shall be allowed to wear them. She will conciliate educated rationalism if she can do so without losing her hold upon ignorant superstition. But to do this is a nice operation, requiring delicate instruments. Plain English is far too coarse an instrument for such a purpose.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A "HOEY" IN SAN FRANCISCO.

It is with regret, but with no surprise, that we find that the Chinese immigrants to the United States are likely to have their hard lot made harder through their incorrigible vice of establishing "Hoeys," or secret societies, administered under penalty of assassination—the only penalty which is really effective in a secret society—in whatever quarter of the globe Chinamen congregate to any considerable extent. The Chinese population in the United States, as in the Australian Colonies, is remarkable for its exemplary industry, ingenuity, sobriety, and patience in the discharge of a list of occupations which is growing wider and more miscellaneous every day. The Chinese are washermen, shoemakers, joiners, carpenters, locksmiths—and we should like to see the patent-safety lock which John Chinaman could not imitate—coopers, barbers, eatinghouse-keepers, tailors. As navvies on the Pacific Railroad they were formidable competitors of Irish labour. The Australian British, who seem inclined to "protect" everything, undertook to protect white artisans against yellow competition by imposing a tax of £10 on every Chinaman directly imported from the Chinese Empire, a precaution which the objects of it eluded by changing destination *en route*, and arriving in Australia from Singapore, Manilla, and elsewhere. It is unnecessary to do more than refer to the brutal persecutions which have been again and again directed against the hardworking race in the Pacific States of the Union. "Chinese heap labour" has been sought to be discouraged, suppressed, exterminated even, and if we had not abundance of evidence that even under fair and just laws equitably administered Chinamen will persist in forming themselves into lawless combinations, we should be tempted to ascribe to the sense of outlawry produced by denials of justice the rise of secret *Vehmgerichts*.

It was the *San Francisco Chronicle* which came out the other day with colossal head-lines on the discovery of a formidable "Hoey" at San Francisco:—"A Council of twenty, with Power of Life and death;" "A Tribunal of judgment without Appeal." The facts of the case seem to warrant to the full these startling announcements, which, even in a city that not very long ago owed its possession of tolerable order to a vigorous Vigilance Committee, were calculated to jar painfully on American citizens, whose strongest impulse, even when they seem to be farthest from their ideal, is to be resolutely law-abiding. The question which reveals the worst side of the "Heathen Chinee," the woman-question, namely, was at the bottom of the matter. Up to very recently, no Chinese women at all were included among the emigrants from the Celestial Empire; but of late the bar set by Chinese opinion against female emigration has begun to be raised, and a few weeks ago we read of a cargo of three hundred women and girls being disposed of, by public auction in the Chinese quarter of San Francisco. What is the fate of some at least of these Chinawomen, may be gathered from our narative. On the 18th of June last, the chief of the San Francisco police received a letter, dated the preceding day from "734 Pacific Street," a locality which will be recognised as peculiarly Chinese. The letter purported to be written at the supplication of Ah Sing, Sang Chow, and Sang Fung, three Chinese girls, held in infamous slavery by the procuress, Ah Yee, and subjected to the most merciless scourgings whenever their miserable earning fell below the expectations of Ah Yee and her male partner Hon Chan. Acting on this information, the police at once proceeded to the den "734 Pacific Street," and finding the girls as described, removed them to a place of safety at the Chinese Mission, 916 Washington Street, under the guardianship of the Rev. Mr. Gibson, pastor of the Mission. Shortly afterwards the wretches Ah Yee and Hon Chan were hauled up before the Courts, and fined in the sum of 500 dollars each.

Down to this point, the Secret Society had not made its appearance, and had not had the opportunity, the girls being under safe custody, and American officials being the other parties moving in the affair. Now the "Hoey" only acts, and can only act, upon Chinese, the white man being altogether outside the organisation and the reach of the Society. It was not long, however, until the requisite occasion rose. Three Chinamen were easily found to marry the liberated girls according to law, and each of the husbands being previously bound down in a security of five hundred dollars to behave with humanity, Ah Sing, Sang Chow, and Sang Fung departed to their new homes. A few days after the triple wedding, a fresh letter reached the chief of police. It was Lun Yat Sung, the husband of Ah Sing, who wrote to reveal an astounding state of facts. He had been summoned, on 17th July, before the Secret Council of Twenty, composed of the richest and most influential Chinese—men worth thousands—and ordered, under pain of death, to pay over to the procuress Ah Yee the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, as compensation for the emancipation of his wife. Here we see very clearly an idea of justice according to Chinese notions. Lun Yat Sung was not required, in theory, at least, to pay the fine which had been imposed by the Courts on the barbarous mistress of Ah Sing. It was, to quote his own letter, "the value of my wife" which he was ordered to pay to the person who had been at the expense of the importation of the girl; and however the abominable proposes and conduct of the horrible Ah Yee had vitiated any title of the kind, it can be acknowledged that the "Hoey" did not proceed without a certain darkened and distorted equity. Lun Yat Sung's letter to the police was dated on the 27th of July, so that it appears that he took ten days to make up his mind to dare to call in the white man's law to cope with the perilous mysteries of the Assassination Council.

The other husbands made no stir, and may be supposed, accordingly, to have obeyed the sentence of the "Hoey." As for Ah Sing's husband, he seems to have felt that when there was no drawing back, the only safety was in going boldly to extremes, and we have the strongest notion, that it was the wife who imparted such exceptional courage. But it remembered that she had signed the original application to the American athorities the first of the three girls. Taking refuge in the mission, Lun Yat Sung gave it to be understood that he was prepared to venture all lengths, and the Council of Twenty had the weakness or the guile—they could have him knifed in a year as well as in a month—to offer to let him off on payment of one hundred dollars. It was an undeniable blunder that the proffered compromise of the "Hoey" was in writing. Lun Yat Sung handed the communication to the police, who now had documentary evidence to work upon. He next denounced the names of the principal members of the Council which led to the arrest of some of the wealthiest merchants of the Chinese quarter, and finally consented to guide the police to the very seat of the Society itself. The grotesque character of Chinese terrorism was faithfully preserved in the appearance of the judgment-chamber. At the end of a room eighteen feet long by twelve feet wide was a species of altar, set with hideous idols. Huge heads of demons, in wood and paperwork, glared with great goggle eyes from the walls, their grinning jaws being in addition capable of opening and shutting by means of hidden strings and pulleys. A square coffer of immense weight—the muniment-chest of the "Hoey"—stood at the entrance of the den. The San Francisco police have made a clear haul of all these curiosities, and as a result of the preliminary investigation, the seven merchants denounced by Lung Yat Sung have been bound over to stand their trial at the assizes on a charge of threatening to murder. The bail required has been fifteen thousand dollars in each case, an amount significant of the wealth of the accused.

We might not believe this story, or even set it down to the race-hatred notoriously existing in California, but that it tallies too well with all that is known of the Chinese difficulty in Singapore, and even with some things suspected of the highly respectable Chinese colony in Calcutta. The "Hoey" reigns wherever Chinamen settle, and is so powerful, so secret, and so determined, that the late Lord Dalhousie, a despot, if ever there was one, absolutely refused to encourage Chinese immigration into Pegu. No Christian Government, he declared, could govern Chinamen well, for no Christian Government could behead the Council of the "Hoey" because a Chinamen was found dead in the street. He knew in detail, precisely the facts the San Francisco magistrates have just lighted on.

MR. GLADSTONE IN SCOTLAND.—After staying for a few days with Colonel Farquharson, at Invercauld, Mr. Gladstone drove to Lord Macduff's shooting box in Mar Forest, accompanied by Mr. Pease, M.P. He then walked across the highest mountain pass in Aberdeenshire leading to Aviemore, on Spey side, and subsequently walked to Kingussie estate, which he reached by half past nine in the evening. The distance across the pass is twenty-two miles, and that from Aviemore to Kingussie ten miles of level road. The Premier's entire walk, therefore, covered thirty-two miles.—*Daily Telegraph.*

DEATH OF A TICHBORNE WITNESS.—Early on Saturday morning the body of Mr. Cockle, a news-agent, of Brighton-road, Surbiton, was found near the metals on the London and South Western Railway by one of the night porters at Sy-biton Station. Mr. Cockle had been subpœned to give evidence in the Tichborne case in favour of the defendant, and it is said that his evidence, which was entirely new, would have been most important. The body was discovered on the down line of the railway, at an archway over the Brighton-road. The back of the head was completely smashed in, and portions of the skull were found scattered around. Deceased has for some time past been in a desponding state, and it is supposed that he committed suicide by placing himself under a train. He was at his own home when the other inmates of the house retired to rest, and he went out whilst they were all asleep, about one o'clock in the morning, it is believed.—*Daily Telegraph.*

INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE.—It is expected that the great international railway bridge to span the Niagara River between Buffalo and Fort Erie will be completed and opened some time in October. It is the interprise of an independent company, was commenced in May, 1870, and its cost will be something over one million dollars. The superstructure is of iron, supported on stone piers, with the necessary draws for the passage of vessels. The length of the main bridge across the river is 1,968 feet; thence across the Squaw Island to the west end of the bridge over Black Rock Harbour is about 1,200 feet; and the bridge over the harbour to Niagara-street is 517 feet. Commencing at the Canada shore, there will be nine spans across the river proper; three of them are 190 feet each in the clear; then come three spans, each 240 feet in the clear; then two draw openings, each 160 feet, then one span of 190 feet to Squaw Island, and in crossing Black Rock Harbour there will also be two openings of 90 feet each, with a pier between. The "swing" over the openings will be operated by steam, and the length of time required to open or shut the same is given at 50 seconds. All the piers are so laid and built up as to secure the greatest solidity and offer the least possible resistance to the ice. The depth of the water in the river where the bridge crosses is from 10 to 43 feet. The iron-work for the bridge is manufactured at Phœnixville, near Philadelphia, and the superstructure is known as the Pratt Truss.

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